CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

FACT SHEET
ORDER NO. R9-2002-0020
NPDES NO. CAG679001

GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DISCHARGES OF HYDROSTATIC TEST WATER AND POTABLE WATER TO SURFACE WATERS AND STORM DRAINS OR OTHER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS

SAN DIEGO REGION

A. CONTACT INFORMATION

Regional Water Quality Control Board Contact Person:
Industrial Compliance Unit
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San Diego, CA 92123-4340

B. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Water in southern California is provided through a complex distribution system that is operated by many different institutional entities. The major water sources for southern California are the northern California State Water Project and the Colorado River. Drinking water is usually a blend from both sources to help reduce the concentration of total dissolved solids, which are found to be in high concentrations in Colorado River water. Metropolitan Water District (MWD) is the primary wholesale provider of the imported water in the San Diego Region. MWD serves 26 member agencies, comprising 14 cities, 11 municipal water districts, and 1 county authority. The county authority is operating in San Diego County (San Diego County Water Authority [SDCWA]). Riverside County's main water suppliers are Eastern and Western Municipal Water District, both member agencies of MWD. The Municipal Water District of Orange County supplies the part of Orange County that is located in the San Diego Region, and is also a member agency of MWD.

Water distributors (also called purveyors), water districts, municipalities, and private entities have to conduct periodic repair and maintenance work on their distribution system, which usually results in discharges of potable[1] water to various receiving waters within the San

[1] For the purpose of this Order, potable water will refer to all water dedicated for municipal supply, including treated and non-treated potable water and raw water (e.g. aqueduct water, reservoir water, and potable well water).

Diego Region. Repair and maintenance work may include water line draining for addition of new service connections, draining for internal inspections, draining for valve replacements, or water line flushing for water quality reasons.

Water purveyors, water districts, municipalities, and private entities may also conduct hydrostatic testing on pipelines, tanks, and vessels dedicated to drinking water purveyance and storage as well as hydrostatic testing on newly constructed non-drinking water (e.g. recycled water, oil, gasoline) pipelines, tanks, and vessels.

All the above mentioned discharges can be categorized as waste, pursuant to Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Chapter2, Section 13050), since the water is discharged for the purpose of disposal.

On average, the San Diego County Water Authority discharges approximately 120 million gallons of potable water each year during basic repair and maintenance projects. Discharges from water districts and municipalities are usually less than 20 million gallons each year and are the result of fire hydrant flushing, water quality flushing, water line breaks and leaks, etc.

Certain constituents potentially contained in potable water and/or hydrostatic test water discharges threaten to cause or contributes to excursions above narrative and numeric water quality objectives contained in state and federal regulations. These types of discharges could therefor pose a chronic or acute toxicity risk to freshwater and saltwater aquatic animal and plant life. For example, hydrostatic testing of pipelines, tanks, etc., often results in a discharge of super-chlorinated water that is needed for the initial disinfection. Super-chlorinated water can have a chlorine concentration of more than 25 milligrams per liter (mg/L). In drinking water, the Maximum Disinfecting Residual Level (MDRL) is set by the Department of Health Services and is to be no more than 4 mg/L. Typically, the chlorine concentration in drinking water ranges from 0.5 - 2.5 mg/L. However, the acute sensitivity of freshwater species, when exposed to total residual chlorine, ranges from 0.028 mg/L to 0.7 mg/L (*Quality Criteria for Water, 1986)*. Other constituents of concern include total dissolved solids and total suspended solids.

In order to minimize potential impacts from hydrostatic test water and potable water discharges on the beneficial uses of surface waters within the San Diego Region, Order No. R9-2002-0020 requires the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) for the removal of pollutants commonly found in potable water and/or hydrostatic test water discharges. The discharges of these pollutants, in compliance with BAT-based effluent limitations, are not expected to have a significant impact on the beneficial uses of surface waters within the San Diego Region.

- **Potable Water:**
  Potable water discharges include discharges resulting from repair, maintenance, and disinfection of pipelines, tanks, vessels, and reservoirs dedicated to drinking water purveyance and storage. This permit does not apply to potable water being discharged for conveyance with the purpose of transport or delivery to storage (e.g. potable water and/or process water that is returned to a drinking water reservoir).

- **Hydrostatic Test Water:**
  Hydrostatic test water discharges are those discharges resulting from testing of pipelines, tanks, and vessels that are dedicated to drinking water purveyance and storage as well as testing of newly constructed non-drinking water (gas, oil, reclaimed water, etc.) pipelines, tanks, and vessels. This permit does not cover discharges from hydrostatic tests done on used non-drinking water pipelines, tanks, or vessels.

C. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

Potable water and/or hydrostatic test water discharges covered under Order No. R9-2002-0020 include, but are not limited to, discharges that result from the following:

- Repair and maintenance of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;
- Disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.; and
- Hydrostatic testing of pipelines, tanks, vessels, etc.

Discharges from potable water sources, other than water main breaks, into a municipal separate storm sewer system are currently covered under *The Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems* (MS4) Permits (*San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit*, Order No. 2001-01, *Orange County Municipal Storm Water Permit*, Order No. R9-2002-0001, and *Riverside County Municipal Storm Water Permit*, Order No. 98-02). These permits were issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) and require the counties and the cities to eliminate discharges that could carry pollutants into the MS4 system. Discharges from potable water sources into the MS4 storm drains[2] occur on a regular basis and are often of volumes less than 500,000 gallons per day (GPD) (e.g. fire hydrant flushing, pressure valve blow-offs, line flushing). Information provided by the San Diego Region water purveyors indicated that more than 2,200 discharges of this type occurred in the year 2001.

Water main breaks are categorized as an unauthorized non-storm water discharge under the MS4 permits. Order No. R9-2002-0020 requires the discharger to develop and implement *Best Management Practices* (BMPs), whenever feasible, during water main breaks or other similar types of emergencies (see *Emergencies, H,* of the Order). The purpose of the BMPs is to reduce or prevent pollutants in the discharge. The BMPs should include source control BMPs to minimize the contact between pollutants and flow (e.g. rerouting of flow to prevent erosion, which can lead to sediment in the discharge) as well as treatment control BMPs to remove pollutants present in the discharged water before it enters the MS4.

Discharges associated with potable water well production were previously covered under the General Groundwater Dewatering Permit, Order No. 96-41, NPDES Permit No. CAG919002, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Groundwater Extraction and Similar Waste Discharges from Construction and Remediation Projects To Surface Waters within the San Diego Region Except for San Diego Bay*. The current General Groundwater Dewatering Permit,

[2] Storm drains, for the purpose of this Order, refer to a man-made storm water conveyance system as opposed to channelized or natural drainage, and does not include blue line streams, creeks, or rivers that are either ephemeral or perennial.

Order No. 2001-96, which was adopted on October 10, 2001, supercedes Order No. 96-41 and does not regulate potable water well discharges, although the dischargers of such waters are still enrolled under the new Order. A review of the last four years of self-monitoring reports submitted under Order No. 96-41 has shown that individual discharges from potable water well production have been under 500,000 GPD. Existing dischargers with potable water well production discharges, currently enrolled under Order No. 2001-96, will either be required to enroll under Order No. R9-2002-0020 (which will terminate their enrollment under Order No. 2001-96) if their discharge meets the requirement of Order No. R9-2002-0020, or will receive a termination letter that terminates their enrollment under Order No. 2001-96.

Order No. R9-2002-0020 is not applicable to discharges of recycled water from any recycled water conveyance system or related appurtenance, unless potable water is used for the initial hydrostatic testing. Discharges of recycled water are regulated under *Recycled Water Permits*, which have been issued to purveying agencies.

D. RECEIVING WATER DESCRIPTION

All surface waters within the San Diego Region are potential receiving waters for discharges of potable water and hydrostatic test water discharges by water purveyors and other entities enrolling under this general NPDES permit. This includes inland surface waters, enclosed bays, harbors, lagoons, estuaries, and the ocean.

The *Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan, San Diego Basin* (9) (hereinafter Basin Plan) was adopted by this Regional Board on September 8, 1994 and subsequently approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) on December 13, 1994. Subsequent revisions to the Basin Plan have also been adopted by this Regional Board and approved by the SWRCB. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses and narrative and numerical water quality objectives, and prohibitions that are applicable to the discharges regulated under this Order. The applicable prohibitions of the Basin Plan have been incorporated herein as *Attachment B*.

The Basin Plan identifies the following beneficial uses of surface waters in the San Diego Region to be protected (not all surface waters have all of the beneficial uses listed below):

- Municipal and domestic supply;
- Agricultural supply;
- Groundwater recharge;
- Freshwater replenishment;
- Hydropower generation;
- Warm freshwater habitat;
- Cold freshwater habitat;
- Inland saline water habitat;
- Estuarine habitat;
- Aquaculture;
- Industrial service and process supply;
- Navigation;
- Contact water recreation;
- Non-contact water recreation;
- Commercial and sport fishing;
- Preservation of rare, threatened or endangered species;
- Marine habitat;
- Migration of aquatic organisms;
- Shellfish harvesting;

- Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development;
- Wildlife habitat;
- Preservation of areas of special biological significance; and
- Mariculture.

In order to protect these beneficial uses, the Basin Plan establishes water quality objectives (for bacterial, physical, chemical, and biological characteristics, and for radioactivity), general requirements for management of waste discharge to the bays/harbors, quality requirements for waste discharges (effluent water quality requirements), discharge prohibitions, and general provisions.

The SWRCB adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan), which became effective on Dec. 3, 2001. The Ocean Plan identifies the following beneficial uses of State ocean waters to be protected:

- Industrial water supply;
- Navigation;
- Aesthetic enjoyment;
- Contact water recreation;
- Non-contact water recreation;
- Ocean commercial and sport fishing;
- Preservation and enhancement of rare and endangered species;
- Preservation and enhancement of areas of special biological significance;
- Mariculture;
- Marine habitat;
- Fish migration;
- Fish spawning; and
- Shellfish harvesting.

In order to protect the above beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives (for bacteriological, physical, chemical, and biological characteristics, and for radioactivity), general requirements for management of waste discharged to the ocean, quality requirements for waste discharges (effluent quality requirements), discharge prohibitions, and general provisions. The Ocean Plan is not applicable to discharges to enclosed bays (including San Diego Bay), estuaries, or inland waters.

E. AUTHORITY

On September 22, 1989, the U.S. EPA granted the State of California, hence the State and Regional Boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 122 and 123.

NPDES Regulations, 40 CFR 122.28, provides for the issuance of general permits to regulate discharges of waste which result from similar operations, are the same type of waste, require the same effluent limitations, require similar monitoring, and are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits.

Order No. R9-2002-0020 establishes a general permit regulating the discharge of potable water and hydrostatic test water to surface waters within the San Diego Region. General waste discharge requirements and NPDES permits enable Regional Board staff to simplify the

processing of requirements and the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions. Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, Section 2200, Annual Fee Schedule, states that all dischargers subject to a specific general permit shall pay the same annual fee based on Threat to Water Quality (TTWQ) and Complexity (CPLX) of discharges.

Order No. R9-2002-0020 regulates similar discharges that have a TTWQ rating of 3 and CPLX rating of C, a combined rating of 3/C, which subjects Enrollees to an annual fee of $400.00. Discharges with a rating of 3/C are considered a low threat to water quality. Those discharges could degrade water quality without violating water quality objectives, or cause a minor impairment of designated beneficial uses, but will not need a treatment system to comply with requirements of this Order. Potable water discharges often need to be de-chlorinated before discharge. For the purpose of this Order, dechlorination is not considered to be a 'treatment system'. Therefore, it does not conflict with the rating.

F. ENROLLMENT

Pursuant to Chapter 7, Article 7, Section 13550 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code) on preventing waste and unreasonable use of waters of the State, this Regional Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or re-use of wastewater. To obtain coverage (enrollment) under this Order, the discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, land disposal, and/or re-use of the water. Such options, which do not require an NPDES permit, would include discharge to the sanitary sewer or discharge to land, such as use of the water for soil compaction, dust control, percolation, and irrigation.

If no such options are feasible, the discharger shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) Form (*Attachment A* of the Order) and a report describing the proposed project (see *Application Requirements, E,* of the Order) 60 days prior to the planned commencement of discharge. A Enrollment Letter will be issued by the Executive Officer, which will enroll the discharger under Order No. R9-2002-0020.

A discharger that has multiple projects during the year, which result in the type of discharges described in *Discharge Description, C,* of this Fact Sheet, can be enrolled under one authorization letter. A summary of the discharges expected over the next 12-month has to be submitted with the initial NOI and on a yearly basis thereafter (see *Application Requirements, E.2* and *E.3,* of the Order).

G. BASIS FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) gives the U.S. EPA the authority to issue NPDES permits for discharges into navigable waters and to prescribe conditions for such

permits necessary to carry out the provisions of the CWA. In California, the U.S. EPA has delegated this authority to the State of California.

After the review of records submitted between 1996 to 2001 under Order No. 96-41, review of discharge requests for potable water releases and corresponding reports received after October 10, 2001, review of MS4 programs implemented by the cities and counties, and review of historical complaints on potable water/hydrostatic test water discharges to the Regional Board, no significant impact on the beneficial uses of surface waters within the San Diego Region has been determined. As mentioned in *Discharge Description C*, of this Fact Sheet, potable water and hydrostatic test water (as covered under this Order) discharges of less than 500,000 gallons can occur on a daily basis. These discharges are not expected to adversely affect the quality or the beneficial uses of the receiving waters in the San Diego Region and are exempt from the requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2002-0020 if all of the following are met:

1. the discharge is directly into a MS4 storm drain or the discharge is directly into a dry/seasonal stream (blue-line streams shown on USGS topographic maps), creek, river, etc. but will percolate and/or evaporate prior to reaching any water that is present downstream;

2. the discharge does not contain pollutants in excess of the levels specified in Order R9-2002-0020; and

3. the discharger is implementing a Best Management Practices Plan before, during, and after the discharge.

Section 402 (a)(1) of the Clean Water Act authorizes the issuance of best available technology (BAT) limitations in NPDES permits using best professional judgment. Thus, effluent limitations for the pollutants specified in Order No. R9-2002-0020 are based on the use of 'best professional judgment', and 'best available technology economically achievable for the removal of pollutants.' Effluent limitations were established for the following parameters:

- **Flow**

A flow limit will be established for each individual project. The limit will take into account the type of receiving water, the current water quality of the receiving waters downstream of the discharge, the size of the stream, creek, etc., and other factors relevant in protecting the beneficial uses in the areas effected by the discharge.

- **Chlorine**

A main pollutant of concern for potable water and hydrostatic test water discharges is chlorine. Laboratory analysis of an effluent sample can take several days while most potable water discharges have to be performed quickly (e.g. water quality flushing). Measurements of chlorine in the discharge can be performed fast and accurate with current field equipment having a minimum detection limit of 0.1 mg/L. Order No. R9-2002-0020 requires that the chlorine concentration in the discharge does not exceed 0.1 mg/L.

- **Total Dissolved Solids and Conductivity**

Another main pollutant of concern for potable water and hydrostatic test water discharges is total dissolved solids (TDS). The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes a Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) of 1000 mg/L. As mentioned above, laboratory analysis of a sample can take several days. It is necessary to determine the TDS concentration of the water to be discharged in the field. The electrical conductivity of water is an indirect measure of the dissolved constituents and can be used to show compliance with the limits of this Order. It has been found that 0.67 mg/L TDS contribute to 1 microsiemens per centimeter ($\mu S.cm^{-1}$). Order No. R9-2002-0020 established TDS limits based on the different hydrological units in the region (see *Attachment E* of the Order).

- **Boron, Sodium, Sulfate, and Fluoride**

Boron, Sodium, and Sulfate are often present in surface waters due to erosion of mineral deposits. Fluoride does not naturally occur in high concentrations in surface waters, but is often added to potable water for the purpose of dental health. In the year 2000, the average concentrations of all four constituents was found to be below the receiving water quality objectives listed in the Basin Plan (*2000 Water Quality Report on MWD Member Agencies*). Since water quality flushing is a result of potable water not meeting the DHS standards, limits for these constituents were established. The limits are based on the individual hydrological units in the region (see *Attachment E* of the Order).

- **Turbidity and Total Suspended Solids**

The turbidity on MWDs raw water ranged from 0.04 to 12 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) in the Year 2000 with the highest average being 5.1 NTU for Silverwood Lakes source water (*2000 Water Quality Report to MWD Member Agencies*). The current maximum water quality standard for turbidity in drinking water is 1 NTU. A low turbidity generally indicates a low total suspended solids concentration.

The discharge of potable and/or hydrostatic test water can cause erosion, which leads to sedimentation in the receiving water. The sediment in the receiving water can lead to an increased turbidity and total suspended solids level. Order No. R9-2002-0020 requires visual observation and measurement of turbidity at the discharge point as well as upstream and downstream from the discharge point. The receiving water measurements of turbidity will determine if a turbidity plume occurred during the time of discharge and if the plume exceeded current Basin Plan objectives.

- **Erosion and Sedimentation**

As mentioned above, sedimentation in the receiving water caused by soil erosion during discharges of potable water and/or hydrostatic test water is a concern. Suspended sediment in the receiving water can harm aquatic organisms by abrasion of surface membranes, interference with respiration, and sensor perception in aquatic fauna. Suspended sediment can also reduce photosynthesis and survival of aquatic

flora by limiting the transmittance of light. Order No. R9-2002-0020 requires visual observations for erosion and sedimentation at the discharge point as well as upstream and downstream from the discharge point to verify that the receiving water has not been impacted.

Potable water and hydrostatic test water discharges, as limited by Order No. R9-2002-0020, will not conflict with the 1974 *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* provided that discharges comply with *Discharge Specifications, B,* of the Order.

In the adoption of waste discharge requirements and effluent limitations to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the State, the Porter-Cologne Act, Water Code Sections 13000 et seq., authorizes the use of relevant water quality objectives or other criteria in the absence of numerical effluent concentration limitations in the Bays and Estuaries Policy.

H. POLICY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TOXICS STANDARDS FOR INLAND SURFACE WATERS, ENCLOSED BAYS, AND ESTUARIES OF CALIFORNIA

The U.S. EPA promulgated the final California Toxic Rule (CTR) on May 18, 2000, as required by Section 303(c)(2)(B) of the federal Clean Water Act. The CTR regulations, codified in 40 CFR 131, establish numeric criteria for water quality standards for priority toxic pollutants for the State of California.

On March 2, 2000 the SWRCB, in Resolution No. 2000-15, adopted a *Policy for Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (Implementation Policy). The Implementation Policy establishes:

1) implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the National Toxic Rule (NTR) and the CTR, and for priority pollutant objectives established in the Basin Plan;

2) monitoring requirements for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin) equivalents; and

3) chronic toxicity control provisions.

The CTR regulations and the Implementation Policy are applicable to the discharges described in this General Permit. It is the dischargers responsibility to provide all data and other information requested by the Regional Board for use in determining whether the proposed discharge may cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable priority pollutant criterion or objective. A reasonable potential analysis of the submitted data is required to determine which Priority Pollutants require effluent limitations.

Section 5.3 of the Implementation Policy (Exceptions) states that the RWQCB may, after compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), grant exemptions for

certain short-term or seasonal discharge categories from meeting the priority pollutant criteria/objectives of the CTR. No exemptions are granted at this time.

Pursuant to Section 5.3.2 of the Implementation Policy, the RWQCB may allow a short-term exception from meeting the requirements of the CTR if it is determined to be necessary to implement control measures regarding drinking water conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety Code. Such categorical exceptions may also be granted for draining water supply reservoirs, canals, and pipelines for maintenance and for draining water treatment facilities for cleaning or maintenance.

CALIFORNIA TOXICS RULE-REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

The SDCWA distributes water to water districts within the San Diego County. Approximately 90% of the water used in San Diego County is delivered from SDCWAs distribution system. The remaining 10 % are made up of groundwater and/or treated rainwater. SDCWA purchases the water directly form Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Riverside and Orange County's main water suppliers are Eastern and Western Municipal Water District, respectively, who also purchase water from MWD.

On January 3, 2002, the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) submitted analytical results of testing conducted on potable water discharged from their distribution system during a routine maintenance project. The sampling was conducted on September 6, 2001 and was analyzed by Environmental Engineering Laboratory and BSK Analytical Laboratories in San Diego. The potable water was analyzed for all Priority Pollutants listed in the CTR. The Regional Board considers the CTR analysis results as being representative of the potable water distributed by the water suppliers in the San Diego Region.

A reasonable potential analysis of the data was performed, which required ambient (receiving water) concentrations of Total Suspended Solids (TSS), hardness, pH, and the 126 Priority Pollutants. Receiving water data is required for comparison with the effluent data to evaluate if reasonable potential exists for the effluent to exceed any water quality criteria specified in the CTR. Values for TSS, hardness, and pH of the receiving water are not necessary when performing a reasonable potential analysis for discharges into a salt-water body. This is due to the fact that increasing hardness has the effect of decreasing the toxicity of metals. It was assumed that the majority of the discharges would be into freshwater water bodies. Three reasonable potential analyses were performed using the following low, medium, and high values to represent freshwater ambient conditions throughout the San Diego Region:

- TSS = 5, 15, 30 mg/L (minimum and maximum limit for Publicly Owned Treatment Works are 5 mg/L and 30 mg/L, respectively);

- Hardness = 75, 150, 300 mg/L ($CaCO_3$ concentration, representing soft, moderate, and hard water);

- pH = 6, 8, 9 (water quality objectives [see *Basin Plan*] for bays and estuaries is 7-9 pH units, inland surface waters 6.5-9 pH units); and

- The 126 Priority Pollutants were assumed to be 'non-detect' in the receiving water.

It was determined that no effluent limits for the CTR listed Priority Pollutants are necessary for this type of discharge.

Water purveyors, water districts, and municipalities that propose to discharge potable water which does not contain more than 50% MWDs water are required to either submit the necessary data needed to perform a reasonable potential analysis (see *Attachment F* of the Order) or submit the information required under Section 5.3 of the Implementation Policy to be considered for an exemption.

I. EXPIRATION DATE

The expiration date of Order No. R9-2002-0020 is August 14, 2007.

J. WRITTEN COMMENTS

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments upon these draft waste discharge requirements. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail before August 5, 2002 to:

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region
ATTN: Industrial Compliance Unit
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123-4340

All written comments received prior to August 5, 2002 will be considered in the formulation of final determinations.

K. PUBLIC HEARING

The San Diego Regional Board, at a public hearing, will consider the draft waste discharge requirements on August 14, 2002, beginning at 9:00 a.m. at the following location:

Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego
Board Meeting Room
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, California 92123-4340

L. REVIEWS OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Copies of the waste discharge requirements and other documents (other than those that the Executive Officer maintains as confidential) are available at the Regional Board office for inspection and copying according to the following schedule (except holidays):

Monday and Thursday:	1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Tuesday and Wednesday:	8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Friday:	8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

M. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information regarding Order No. R9-2002-0020, interested persons may write to the Regional Board address above, call Ms. Sabine Knedlik of the Regional Board staff at (858) 467-2725, or e-mail her at kneds@rb9.swrcb.ca.gov.